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A New Genus and Species of Cerambycidae from Costa Rica [Coleoptera]

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Preparation of a faunal inventory of the Cerambycidae of the Monteverde Cloud Forest and surrounding environs revealed a number of undescribed taxa. The following new genus and species are presented at this time to make the name available for the Monteverde study, and to pay tribute to E. Gorton Linsley, a friend and source of professional guidance and inspiration to me for many years.

Gortonia, NEW GENUS

Form elongate, cylindrical. Head with front vertical, subquadrate, with a narrow, moderately deep, transverse impression parallel to the clypeal margin; genae broad, slightly produced laterally; palpi very short, terminal segments elongate, subcylindrical, bluntly rounded at apices; mandibles stout, broad at base, apices acute, narrowly emarginate internally; eyes finely faceted, moderately deeply emarginate, upper lobes small, widely separated on vertex, lower lobes large, rounded; antennal tubercles slightly elevated, obtuse, divergent, directed posteriorly; antennae 11 segmented, slender, scape stout, subconical, shorter than third segment, segments 3 to 8 subequal in length in male, slightly decreasing in length in female, intermediate segments feebly expanded and dentate externally at apices. Pronotum with sides evenly rounded or with a very feeble indication of a median lateral tubercle, basal margins narrowly expanded laterally over elytral humeri; discal surface smooth, broadly convex, feebly depressed medially; prosternum broad, evenly convex, prosternal process narrow, arcuately declivous behind in male, more evenly rounded and slightly expanded apically in female, coxal cavities feebly angulated externally, open behind by about the width of the apex of the prosternal process; mesosternal process about twice as broad as that of procoxae, feebly convex, evenly arcuate between coxae, occasionally tuberculate anteriorly in females; metepisternum narrow, sides tapering posteriorly. Elytra elongate, narrow, only slightly tapering apically, surface metallic, shining; apices evenly, separately rounded to suture. Scutellum subchordate, apex acute. Legs with profemora moderately stout, gradually expanded apically, mesofemora nearly twice as long as profemora, less strongly expanded apically, feebly carinate on inner and outer surfaces at apical one-half, metafemora very elongate, sinuate, extending to or beyond elytral apices in both sexes; tibiae slender, straight, metatibiae longest, with two apical spurs; posterior tarsi slender, elongate, first segment longer than following two together, third segment cleft almost to base. Abdomen normally segmented, female with setal brush.

Tribal placement: Purpuricenini, near *Eriphus* Serville.
Type species: *Gortonia linsleyi,* NEW SPECIES

The elongate, cylindrical form, long posterior legs, long, slender antennae, smooth, unarmed prothorax, and metallic elytra distinguish *Gortonia* from all other purpuricenine genera. Superficially, *Gortonia* resembles an elongated *Batyle* Thomson, but structurally appears to be more closely related to *Purpuricenopsis* Zajciw, *Axestoleus* Bates, *Zenochloris* Bates, and *Eriphus* Serville. From *Purpuricenopsis* it differs by the feebly dentate antennal segments, evenly rounded and unarmed elytral apices (emarginate-dentate in *Purpuricenopsis*), unarmed femoral apices, and longer posterior tarsi. (Comparisons with *Purpuricenopsis* are based upon Zajciw's (1969) generic key and redescription of the genus.) The genus *Eriphus* may contain polyphyletic elements, with both metallic and non-metallic species, exhibiting a variety of pronotal shapes. From *Eriphus* sensu stricto, *Gortonia* differs immediately by the unarmed prothorax, densely pubescent, metallic elytra, with the apices separately rounded, long, slender antennae, and shorter, more quadrate front. *Zenochloris* Bates, which appears to differ from *Eriphus* primarily by the metallic coloration of its species, may be distinguished from *Gortonia* by the other characters enumerated above for the separation of *Eriphus*. *Axestoleus* differs by the non-metallic coloration, stouter body form, truncate elytral apices, shorter antennae, shorter legs, and callouses on the pronotal disk.

Eriphus prolixus Bates resembles *G. linsleyi* in general body form, and may belong in *Gortonia*; however, I have seen only a color transparency of the type specimen, and generic assessment must await examination of the underside and appendages.

***Gortonia linsleyi,* NEW SPECIES**
(Figure 1)

Male.—Form moderate-sized, dorsal surface of body very feebly depressed; integument black, prothorax and basal three-fourths of anterior femora reddish-orange, pronotal disk usually with dark infuscation medially and at sides on the apical one-half, median marking often in shape of narrow, inverted triangle, elytra metallic greenish-gray; body pubescence mostly pale, black on elytral apices and portions of antennae, meso- and metatibiae. Head coarsely, sparsely, transversely punctate on neck and vertex, genae with a few large punctures, front densely, finely, irregularly punctate, densely clothed with short, fine, posteriorly-appressed pubescence, longitudinal midline moderately-deeply impressed between antennal tubercles; eyes with upper lobes separated on vertex by about the diameter of antennal scape, lower lobes large, about one-third taller than genae; genal apex slightly produced laterally, rounded, with narrow emargination medially at mandibular insertion; antennae surpassing elytral apices by about four segments, scape robust, densely, finely punctate, finely setose, second segment moniliform, about as long as wide, segments 3 to 5 distinctly, thinly fringed internally with black, suberect hairs, distal segments with a few scattered erect hairs internally, all segments sparsely clothed with short, very fine, appressed pubescence, segments 3 to 7 feebly expanded and dentate externally at apices, segments 3 to 8 subequal in length, segment 9 slightly shorter, segment 10 shortest, segment 11 subequal in length to segment 9, sinuate, curved outward, Pronotum slightly wider than long, base and apex constricted, base with a narrow, transverse sulcus, apex about

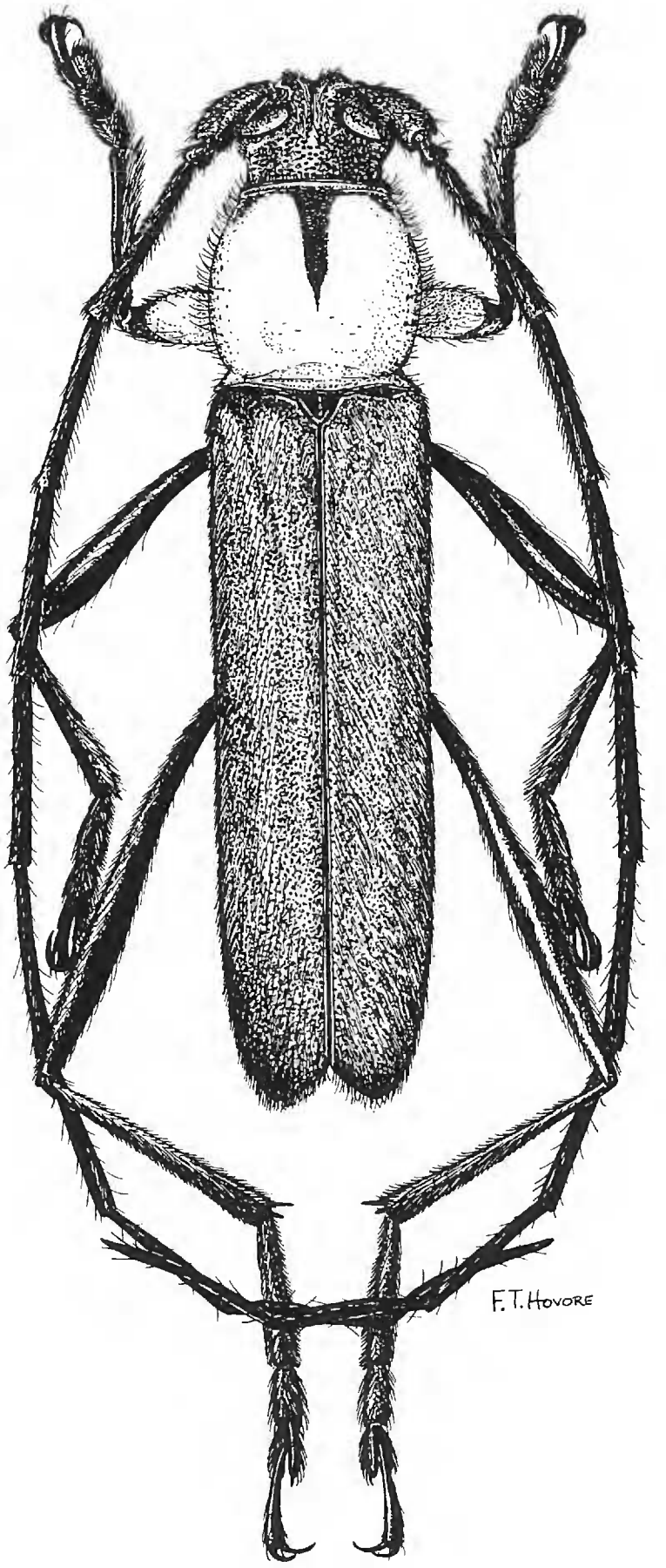

Figure 1. *Gortonia linsleyi* Hovore, male.

one-third narrower than base, median lateral tubercle evident only as a small, impunctate, tumid area, discal surface nearly glabrous, microscopically alutaceous-punctate, with scattered larger, seta-bearing punctures, sides with fine punctures and large, irregularly-shaped or elongate punctures intermixed, thinly clothed with fine, short, erect pubescence, a few longer hairs present on basal two-thirds; prosternum coarsely, sparsely, irregularly punctate, finely, moderately-densely pubescent; meso- and metasternum densely, minutely punctate,

densely clothed with fine, suberect pubescence. Elytra more than three times longer than humeral width, surface densely, moderately to coarsely punctate, punctures becoming shallower, less defined, confluent apically, densely clothed with pale, recumbent pubescence which does not obscure the surface, hairs at apex of elytra longer, coarser, black; apices separately rounded. Legs with profemora densely, minutely punctate-pubescent, meso- and metafemora moderately to coarsely punctate and pubescent. Abdomen densely, minutely punctate, densely clothed with long erect pubescence, apical margins of sternites narrowly glabrous and impunctate; second and fifth sternites subequal in length; apex of fifth sternite and fifth tergite each broadly rounded or feebly truncate, fringed with long pale hairs. Length: 9–14 mm.

Female.—Coloration similar to that of male, form slightly more robust; elytra very slightly shorter; pronotal infuscation lacking; antennae surpassing elytral apices by about two and one-half segments, segments beginning with third decreasing slightly in length, tenth shortest, apical segment straight; pronotal disk more lightly punctate than in male, sides nearly glabrous, punctate areas only feebly indicated by surface irregularities; abdomen with fifth sternite nearly twice as long as second, apex of fifth sternite and fifth tergite each broadly rotundate-truncate, feebly emarginate medially, fringed with long pale hairs. Length: 12–15 mm.

Holotype male, allotype (California Academy of Sciences) and 19 paratypes (14 males, 5 females) from COSTA RICA, Puntarenas Province, 6 km S Santa Elena, 9–12 June 1986, on blossoms of *Croton* sp. (F. T. Hovore). Additional paratypes (9 males, 3 females), all topotypical: 5 males, 3 females, 5–7 June 1980 (E. F. Giesbert, J. E. Wappes); 1 male, 6–7 June 1983 (E. F. Giesbert); 2 males, 1 female, 18 May 1984 (F. T. Hovore, R. L. Penrose); 2 males, 9 June 1986 (E. F. Giesbert). A single male specimen, not designated as paratypical, is at hand from PANAMA, Panama Province, Bayano district, 3–5 km W Ipeti, 19 May 1985, on blossoming tree. Aside from its smaller size (9 mm), this specimen does not differ significantly from topotypical material.

Variation in the type series is minimal. Some individuals have a pronounced bluish tint to the elytra, and most males possess the dark median pronotal macula. In a few individuals this macula is reduced to a vague apical patch, while in others it extends posteriorly to the base of the disk. The normally reddish profemora are heavily infuscated with black in a few males, and appendage length appears to be somewhat allometric; larger individuals possess relatively longer antennae and legs.

It is my great pleasure to dedicate this new genus and species to E. Gorton Linsley, Professor Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley.

Acknowledgments

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Literature Cited

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